



EXPLANATION

- Qng Alluvial and glacial deposits
- QTV Andesite and basalt
Includes Wrangell Lava
- Tc Continental sedimentary rocks
Includes Gakona Formation
- Kjs Marine sedimentary rocks
Includes the Tuzedni, Chinitna, and Naknek Formations of
Jurassic age; the Khatina Conglomerate of Jurassic or Cretaceous age; and the Nukluna Limestone and the Matukwa and Kenai Formations of Cretaceous age
- Jv Volcanic and sedimentary rocks
Predominantly marine tuffs, lava flows, and sedimentary rocks
of Early Jurassic age; queried where doubtful
- Js Marine sedimentary rocks
Includes the Chitstone and Nisina Limestones, the McCarthy
Shale, and the Khatina Formation, all of Late Triassic age
- BPv Basalt and andesite
Includes Nikolai Greenstone
- JCV Tuffs and lava flows
- ir Plutonic intrusive rocks, undivided
Queried where doubtful
- Ca Sedimentary and volcanic rocks
Ca, metamorphosed sedimentary and some volcanic rocks; in-
clude the Shivelon and Chitna Formations, the Indina
Schist, and the Khatina Group. Queried where doubtful.
Crs, metamorphosed volcanic and some sedimentary rocks;
include Tuluksa Volcanics and unnamed felsic to mafic
plutonic intrusive rocks. Queried where doubtful
- Isolated bedrock hills, lithology unknown
- Contact
- Fault
Dashed where inferred

AEROMAGNETIC SYMBOLS

- Magnetic contours, showing total intensity, of the
earth's magnetic field, in gammas, relative to arbi-
trary datum
Hatched to indicate closed areas of lower magnetic inten-
sity; dashed where data are incomplete. Contour intervals
20 and 100 gammas
- Measured maximum or minimum intensity within
closed high or closed low
- Flight path, showing location and spacing of data

NOTE: Aeromagnetic data are obtained and compiled
along a continuous line, whereas ground mag-
netic surveys are made at separate points.
Errors within the normal limits of any mag-
netic measurement can cause slight discrep-
ancies between flight lines in an aeromag-
netic map. These discrepancies would be more
obvious than similar ones between points in a
ground magnetic map. For this reason, as
much care should be exercised in evaluating
magnetic features that appear as elongations
along a single aeromagnetic traverse as in in-
terpreting an anomaly indicated by a single
ground station

- Approximate boundary of buried volcanic rocks as
interpreted from magnetic data
Hachures are on side of volcanic rocks
- Approximate line of zero depth to magnetic rocks
Hachures are on side of outcropping magnetic rocks
- Boundary of major magnetic patterns
- Faults inferred from aeromagnetic data
- Approximate magnetic boundary of
North Tyeon gravity low
- Line of aeromagnetic profiles

SOURCES OF DATA USED IN COMPILING THE GEOLOGIC MAP

PUBLICATIONS

Chapin, Theodore (1918, pl. 2)
Grants, Arthur (1955, fig. 3; 1960)
Mendenhall, W. C. (1950, pl. 4)
Moffitt, F. H. (1912, pl. 2; 1938a,
pl. 2; 1938b, pl. 1; 1954, pl. 7)

UNPUBLISHED DATA

Some unpublished field observations by the following mem-
bers of the U. S. Geological Survey have also been incorpo-
rated in the compilation. Florence E. Collins and Florence
R. Weber contributed data from along Richardson High-
way; John R. Williams, Donald R. Nichols, and Darwin L.
Roseman, from southeastern part of the map area; and
Arthur Grants, from the southern and western parts of the
map area

SCALE 1:250,000

0 5 10 15 20 MILES

0 5 10 15 20 KILOMETERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL